

never been a government in history that has not run into such difficulties.

Engagement is as centrally important to our security—and to the prospects for peace in the world—as containment was during the Cold War. Perhaps above all, the key issue is whether we will persist despite the fact that the struggle to maintain relative international peace will never be concluded. This is not a struggle we can see through to the end—it is, nonetheless, an effort that we as a nation must continue to make.

BAKER SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced legislation that would create four new schools of government across the Country. These schools would be dedicated to the study of public policy and government. This bill has a number of original cosponsors from both sides of the aisle.

In the last Congress, this legislation passed the Senate by unanimous consent. Unfortunately, the House Calendar did not allow for the legislation to be brought to the floor. Each of these schools will be named after great Americans, members of both sides of the aisle, who have served the public in the United States Senate.

While I admire and respect all of these gentlemen, I would like to primarily speak about one of them—Senator Howard Baker.

Specifically, this legislation would create the Howard Baker School of Government at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville.

I believe this legislation is a fitting tribute to Senator Baker's extraordinary career and public service.

Senator Baker was a Member of the U.S. Senate for 18 years where he served as Minority Leader as well as the Majority Leader. He also served as President Reagan's Chief of Staff.

The White House Chief of Staff has to be the person who tells others "no" for the President. As a result, many people have left this job with unpopular reputations.

However, Senator Baker left this job more popular than when he began it. I believe this is a real testament to the type of person he is.

In fact, Senator Baker has often been called the Greatest Living Tennessean. I concur with these remarks. I would also add that he is one of the greatest statesmen in the history of the State of Tennessee.

In addition, he has been recognized a great deal here in Washington. In fact, the Senate Majority Leader's office in the U.S. Capitol Building is named the Howard H. Baker, Jr. Room. This is a very fitting tribute to one of our Nation's greatest public servants.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have introduced legislation to name a federal courthouse in Knoxville, Tennessee, after Senator Baker. This will serve as a reminder to Tennesseans of the great work of Howard H. Baker, Jr.

Senator Baker has a wonderful, loving wife—Senator Nancy Kassebaum. I think they make a great team, and they both continue to work to ensure that this Country is a better place for our children to live.

In spite of all the success Senator Baker achieved in the White House, the Senate, and now his private law practice, he has not lost his humility.

He now lives in Tennessee where he can be close to the people he represented for so many years. He continues to work to help others. Despite his national recognition he speaks at very, very small events if it is a worthwhile cause.

As I stated earlier, I have great admiration for all of the gentlemen honored in this bill. However, I think this is an especially fitting tribute to the Greatest Living Tennessean—Senator Howard Baker.

I urge my Colleagues to support this legislation which will honor four great Americans and at the same time provide additional learning opportunities for our young people.

HONORING THE CORAM NOBIS LEGAL TEAM

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the National Japanese American Historical Society's Day of Remembrance dinner honoring the Coram Nobis Legal Team.

In the 1940s, three Americans of Japanese ancestry challenged the United States Government's order of a racially selective curfew and incarceration of Japanese Americans in internment camps. At that time, these three men were all convicted and their sentences upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Decades later, the Coram Nobis Legal Team challenged these convictions citing previously suppressed evidence. This team of young lawyers, led by Dale Minami, Peggy Nagae, and Rod Kawakami, worked hard on behalf of Fred Korematsu, Minoru Yasui, and Gordon Hirabayashi.

All three convictions were vacated some 40 years after World War II thanks to the intellect and legal acumen of this fine judicial team. Their work has become an important part of the history of Japanese Americans in this country.

I salute the courage and commitment of the young attorneys that helped to close such a dark chapter in our Nation's history. At the same time, their tireless efforts opened the door to Redress and Reparations for all those Americans of Japanese ancestry falsely interned in the 1940s.

Together, these lawyers and their clients became eternal symbols of justice and freedom in the United States of America. They ultimately fulfilled our common destiny as a nation of equal justice under law.

They will be honored by the National Japanese American Historical Society based in San Francisco, California, as part of its Day of Remembrance activities. Founded in 1981, this organization is dedicated to the preservation, promotion, and dissemination of educational materials relating to the history and culture of Japanese Americans. I strongly support its important mission.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in not only recognizing the National Japanese American Historical Society and the Day of Remembrance, but also in

commending the attorneys who helped to successfully exonerate the wartime internees. Together, they upheld the very highest standards of justice in the American legal system.

HONORING THE NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER—INDIAN HEAD DIVISION

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Division, for their large contribution to the Combined Federal Campaign. In particular, I want to thank Captain John Walsh, Commander Michael Donch and Chris Adams for their leadership, enthusiasm, dedication and ingenuity. The Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Division, raised over \$116,000, a 31-percent increase over last year. They were also able to motivate 1,120 people to participate in the campaign.

Your contribution to enriching the Navy's culture of giving by planning and implementing a highly successful plan of action is most appreciated. Individuals will have better health, quality of life, education or a safety net because you took the time to care. Thousands will benefit due to your hard work. Your efforts are a positive reflection on yourself, the Navy and the Department of Defense. You demonstrate the military not only serves and protects but also is a positive force in the community, the Nation and the world. Congratulations on your fine success.

IN HONOR OF THE FIFTIETH ANNI- VERSARY OF THE MARTYRDOM OF MAHATMA GANDHI

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi, one of the most influential political, religious and cultural leaders of the Twentieth Century.

In my district a service will be held at the Mahatma Gandhi Elementary School in Jersey City, which may be the first school in the United States renamed in his honor. I thank Mr. Hardyal Singh, President of the International Mahatma Gandhi Association, for putting together this important event.

Politically, Mr. Gandhi was of tremendous importance in India's struggle for independence from Great Britain. After practicing law and becoming an advocate for Indian rights in South Africa, Gandhi returned to India to become a leader in the nationalist movement. Once there he perfected the use of passive resistance to gain political power. He suffered through many periods of imprisonment and through many fasts with the sole purpose of gaining independence for his people. Due in no small part to his efforts, India finally gained independence from British rule in 1947.

Beyond his tremendous contributions to Indian politics, Gandhi was also a dominant religious and cultural figure. He asserted the unity